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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1888.

### SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Hungarian Diet that he has no intention of offending France; he will make a statement at the proper time. \_\_\_\_ Queen Victoria's birthday was appropriately observed. = Bismarck and the Ministry are resolved to resign if the Emperor does not sign the Quinquennial bill. === A motion to impose restrictions upon Germans in parts of France was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies. The Pop has interceded for a gentler government === Welshmen revolted against the payment of tithes. = Emperor Frederick was exhausted by his Potsdam trip.

Congress.-The House only in session. --- In the consideration of the Tariff bill, Mr Taulbec, a free trader, refused to be bound by the Democratic cancus, and protested against putting lumber on the free list; the Agricultural Appropriation bill passed.

Domestic.-There was no change in General Sheridan's condition. === The indications were Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency; increased. - The Old Guard of New-York at a reception by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston. = Five thousand drinking saloons have been closed in Philadelphia. Andrew Grandstaff, who confessed the murder of a whole family, was lynched in Viroqua, Wis.

City and Suburban.-Rumors about Jay Gould's ill-health were affoat in Wall Street; Russell Sage and others discredited them; a reassuring dispatch was received from the West. \_\_\_\_ Murat Halstead gave his views on the political situa-Works Commissioners gave bail to appear for trial in September. The yacht Wizard beat the Vivid on a twenty-seven mile course on the Sound. === A raid was made on De Lacy's at baseball, 6 to 0; Brooklyn defeated Cincinnati, County delegates to the Democratic National Convention started for St. Louis.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Light rains, followed by cooler, fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 69 degrees; lowest, 60; average, 62 3-4.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNB will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The Tisza incident bids fair to sink into been considerable French effervescence, but garian Prime Minister now says that he didn't mean anything by his remarks; or, at least, if his reflections were taken seriously, he is delightful Pickwickian air about this which indicates the resumption of good feeling on all hands. At all events, the peace of Europe is not likely to be fractured by this little Cecille succeeds in developing the estimated affair.

schools, of which we publish an abstract this stroyers of this class will be a standing menace ordinary attention on account of the recent not the only country where fast cruisers are been involved. The building of new school- one, the Korniloff, will soon be affoat. It is to the growth of the city. The report says that a displacement of 5,000 tons, and is expected after that three new buildings of the largest size will be needed every year. Considerable space is given to the subject of industrial eduscale. This innovation is rightly regarded as an experiment.

There is to be no international yacht race this year, and the regret at the omission of a contest which arouses such deep and general interest is widespread. But our British friends probably will not leave us long in undisputed possession of the famous Cup. The indications are that the next time they compete they will, so to speak, meet us on our own ground-that is, they are likely to send over a centreboard cutter to try conclusions with our centreboard sloops. This will mean an international concession of no small significance; it will also show that the people of Britain are not so slow to catch a new idea as some alert Amer-

time. The jury, after spending forty hours either the Charleston or the Newark, but intogether, were discharged yesterday forenoon, and it is understood that they stood eight for conviction to four for acquittal. District At- armament she will not be a match for either and spirit. torney Fellows expresses gratification that a the Korniloff or the Cecille, since she is to have verdict of acquittal was not agreed upon. only six 5-ton guns. Her designers are talking That is a curious view for the prosecuting confidently of developing a speed of 20 instead | phon, to the initiate, stood for what Sir Will-

case a weak one, or else it is an admission that she may be able to show her heels to any of her the prosecution was not pressed in the vigorous | rivals. fashion needful to convince the jury of the defendant's guilt. The trial has taken a great deal of time and Colonel Fellows has a virtual failure for his pains. That is not what the public want to see the District Attorney's office bring forth. In fact, Colonel Fellows cannot afford this sort of thing. The first five months of his official term have been pitifully meagre of practical results.

TRUST THE PEOPLE.

Every general election is at bottom a test of the intelligence, the common honesty, and the patriotic feeling of the people. Every National Convention, therefore, in which either party prepares for a Presidential election, is a test of that party's measure of the people's intelligence, honesty and patriotism. If the party aims too low, judges the people to be mainly fools or knaves, it risks defeat. That is the mistake which cheap demagogues are constantly mak-If it aims too high, crediting the people with more intelligence than the majority of voters possess, or with more straightforward honesty of purpose and hatred of deceit, or with more of ardent zeal for the welfare and honor of the country and readiness to forego private advantage for public good, it also runs the risk of defeat. But that is a fault which the Democratic party has never and the Republican party has rarely committed, for all demagogues and many practical politicians are prone to underrate the people. This year the Prohibitionists and the advo-

cates of woman suffrage have joined forces. There is a characteristic admixture of sense and folly in this combination-just that admixture to which common sense people instinctively apply the term "crank." The men who have practical sense and patriotic feeling in many things, but on others are no better than lunatics, need a private ticket just as every well regulated county needs its insane asylum. The political prohibitionist who puts up a National ticket, knowing that it can have no other rational purpose than to elect Grover Cleveland and to place the rum party in power, lacks common honesty, and imagines that voters Foreign.-Premier von Tisza declared in the lack common sense. The sincere believer in female suffrage, who consents to ally himself with such a dishonest scheme to help the saloon party in the name of temperance, prostitutes aims that are high to the basest of uses. The Crank ticket will get few votes this year, because most men who want to help the Democratic party will have the practical sense and the manhood to vote the Democratic ticket.

The tariff issue, as THE TRIBUNE long ago warned Mr. George and his associates, has broken to pieces what was expected to be a labor party. The extreme and radical free traders, like Mr. George himself, hold it their duty to do their utmost for Mr. Cleveland, because he has done his utmost for their cause. An overwhelming majority of the labor voters, realizing that the tariff issue is more important to their interests as wage-earners than any other which can be affected by their votes this that Judge Thurman, of Ohio, would accept the year, will refuse to throw away those votes on side issues. If they believe in free trade, they the number of delegates in St. Louis was largely will help the Democratic party, with practical shrewdness recognizing that a vote for Mr. and the Honorable Artillery of London were guests Cleveland may count, while a vote for any third, fourth or fifth candidate will not count at all. If they believe in protection, common sense will equally prompt them to vote directly for Republican candidates. Other phases of the labor question will have to wait, whether they wish it or not, because nine-tenths of the people intend to settle the tariff question first.

Will the Republican party frame its campaign on the theory that the people are half dishonest, tion, praising Mr. Blaine's letter and expressing or half destitute of practical sense? Shall we the opinion that Mr. Sherman would be nom-insted. —— The Etruria, of the Cunard line, prejudice, to all sorts of narrow selfishness, to best the best ocean record by nearly three hours. the hypocritical cant of men who are "reform-The Kerr jury disagreed and were discers" for revenue only, to the men who care charged; they stood 8 to 4 for conviction from much for fine spun theories and nothing for her liberality proverbial. Therefore we expect practical results? Or shall we see that great party, rising to the height of a great occasion, place before the people in broad and direct terms the issue of full protection for American rights and American industries, as the one Central Office. == New York beat Indianapolis which now overshadows all others, and upon which voters ought to be invited to unite re-15 to 6. \_\_\_\_ The winners at Jerome Purk were gardless of all others? That depends upon the Lady Primrose, Belvidere, Emperor of conception which Republican delegates have of Norfolk, Ernest and Littlefellow, == The Tam- the intelligence, the common houesty and the many Hall, the County Democracy, and the Kings patriotic feeling of the people. They may well remember that the party has won all its great victories by trusting the people to know their true interests; by trusting the people to show common honesty and to despise deceit in dealing with National questions; by trusting the readiness of the American people to make great sacrifices of personal interest or feeling, if necessary, for the Nation's honor and welfare.

FAST CRUISERS ABROAD.

The European Powers are already competing with the United States in furnishing their navies with swift-steaming commerce destroyers. In France a new cruiser known as the Cecille has recently been launched, which is to forgetfulness quickly and easily. There has be armed with six 5-ton and ten 3-ton guns, and is expected to make between 19 and 20 this will soon subside again. The Hun-knots. This is one of fifteen vessels of this class to be built there. Her displacement is 5,750 tons, and as she can carry enough coal to steam around the world and has a heavy armasorry for it and ready to retract. There is a ment of breech-loaders, she is looked upon as a most formidable cruiser. Vessels of this sort would make terrible havoc with the British commercial marine in the event of war, If the speed on her trial trip, there will not be a vessel in the English navy that can overtake Superintendent Jesper's report on the city's her on the high seas. Fifteen commerce-demorning, will perhaps attract more than to British commerce. France, moreover, is investigation in which the superintendent has building. Russia has planned three, of which bouses, it is shown, is not keeping pace with be armed with fourteen 5-ton guns, is to have when the buildings now recommended are com- to be as fast as either the French Cecille or pleted they will speedily be fully occupied, and the American Baltimore. The five cruisers now under construction in Philadelphia and San Francisco have an estimated speed of 19 knots and range between 3,730 and 4,400 tons cation, which has been undertaken on a small in displacement. They are smaller than the Korniloff and the Cecille, have perhaps less coal-carrying capacity and are less formidable

in their armaments. England could not afford to remain idle when three great nations were undertaking to the Semites, to be embodied presently in that build cruisers which would outstrip the fleetest craft in her navy. The Magicienne, which was the Kabbala. The idea that the antagonism launched ten days ago, is one of a series of five cruisers whose construction was ordered by the Admiralty last year. She also is timed for 19 or 20 knots, but is smaller than any of her rivals in the French, Russian or United States navies, her displacement being 2.950 tons. Her inferior tonnage does not seriously impair her facilities for carrying coal, since it is hoped by her designers that she can steam from Land's End around the world without calling anywhere for a new stock of fuel. Her horse-power is 9.000, which is above that of either the Charleston or the Newark, but inferior to that indicated for either the Baltimore, the San Francisco or the Philadelphia. In armament she will not be a match for either the Korniloff or the Cecille, since she is to have only six 5-ton guns. Her designers are talking confidently of developing a speed of 20 instead by the Admiralty last year. She also is timed Thomas B. Kerr has escaped conviction this horse-power is 9.000, which is above that of tagonism was necessary to the maintenance of

officer to take. It shows that he thought his of 19 knots on the trial trip. If this be done,

The most remarkable fact in connection with England's fastest cruiser is the speed with which the work of construction has proceeded. The Magicienne has virtually been built in seven months. American ship-builders have considered eighteen months or even two years too short an allowance of time for the construction of the Charleston and the Baltimore. The quickness with which the British cruiser has been turned out shows what can be done in a great shipyard when supplies of material are furnished without delay. The reconstruction of the American Navy and the introduction of the steel industries required for modern naval architecture will ultimately enable shipbuilders of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to quicken all the processes which at present are undertaken at a serious disadvantage. At the predicted that the time would come when as neavy ordnance could be made in England as easily and effectively as in Germany, and that the gunmakers only needed sufficiently large orders to induce them to provide themselves era. This is really curious. with the requisite plant. The principle applies equally well to steel manufacturers here. They have received large Government orders for gun-metal and steel-plates, and the industries have been practically domesticated. The time is coming, we trust, when cruisers can be built within a year from the signing of the contracts, and when their armament can be furnished almost as promptly.

THE LICK OBSERVATORY. The completion of the Lick Observatory is an important event. One of the best equipped observatories extant, as favorably situated for observation as any astronomical station in the world, is thus opened for work. It appears, however, that the future of the new observatory is not yet secured, the original endowment fund having been so nearly exhausted in buildings and equipment that the income from what remains of it will barely suffice to maintain the director and leave nothing for the working expenses of the institution. This is an unfortunate situation, nor does it appear probable that the State University, which is to have charge of the Lick Observatory, can spare from its own sufficiently restricted means the wherewithal supply the deficiency. Undoubtedly the importance of the observatory to science is great enough to warrant the people of California in appropriating what is necessary from the public treasury, and failing other methods of adjustment, we presume this course will be taken, since it is not credible that so enlightened and so proud a commonwealth would permit the noble bequest of one of its pioneer citizens to be nullified and so splendid an apparatus to be lost to the purposes of scientific

The scientific world will look to Mount Hamilton for new and important discoveries. The great objective which has cost Messrs. Alvan Clark & Co. so many anxious hours is expected to justify the pains and cost required for its manufacture. Moreover, it is laced on perhaps the best site for observation hitherto occupied for sidereal research, and much is anticipated alike from the skill and judgment of the director, the excellence of the instrument, and the peculiar atmospheric advantages of the situation. To have all this reasonable hope and expectation thwarted and baffled at the moment when every preparation for action has been completed, would be calamitous. To submit to such a check merely for the want of a little money would be anything but creditable to the people of the State to which the Lick Observatory belongs. It would, moreover-and this is the most encouraging reflection-be entirely out of character. California does not do things in that way. Her views are large, her enterprise is great, and to hear speedily that all difficulty as to the en dowment of research has been removed.

A VENERABLE NEW DOCTRINE.

Sir William Grove, whose name is so intimately associated with the doctrine of the correlation and conservation of forces, has caused a decided sensation in the scientific world recently by propounding, in a lecture at the Royal Institution, what he calls the theory of antagonism. The gist of this hypothesis is that antagonism pervades all nature, inorganic no less than organic; that it is not confined to sentient beings, but is the law also of natural forces. In his own words: "I desire to prove that 'antagonism,' a word generally used to signify something disagreeable, pervades all things; that it is not the baneful thing which many consider it; that it produces at least quite as much good as evil; but that, whatever be its effect, my theory-call it, if you will, speculation-is that it is a necessity of existence, and of the organism of the universe so far as we understand it; that motion and life cannot go on without it; that it is not a mere casual adjunct of nature, but that without it there would be no nature, at all events as we conceive it: that it is inevitably associated with unorganized matter, with organized matter. and with sentient beings." This theory Sir William proceeded to support by arguments derived from cosmic and telluric phenomena, such as the maintenance of planetary and stellar equilibrium by the balanced pull of the respective bodies, the resistance offered to the transmission of light by the unknown substance called ether, and many other striking instances in point.

No doubt it was a brilliant lecture, but it is not a little surprising that Sir William Grove, and after him many men of science and editors of scientific publications, should have failed to recognize an old friend in this really venerable doctrine. Nay, we even find correspondents of English scientific journals contending, some that Professor Huxley is the author of the socalled new theory, others insisting that the Spencer. The truth is that it is necessary to go back a very long way beyond Huxley or spencer or Grove to find the beginnings of the dectrine of antagonism. Plate, when he said, "There is in matter a blind, refractory force, which resists the will of the Great Artificer," was evidently not far from it. But the doctrine can be traced beyond Plato into Asian philosophy, and thence it descended to the Semites, to be embodied presently in that not very modern system of thought known as the Kabbala. The idea that the antagonism seen in Nature is necessary, and that it is not evil in the sense of being malignant, was indeed elaborated by the Kabbalists so long deed elaborated by the Kabbalists so long the sense of the control of t

iam Grove denominates antagonism. Much later Typhon came to be personified, and went through remarkable metamorphoses, but originally the name was simply used as modern science uses the word "ether," that is, as a means of handling a subject not understood. It is certainly singular that the identity of this ancient doctrine with the very latest suggestion of modern science should have been overlooked. A correspondent of "Nature" comes very near to discovery, in finding a text in the Apocrypha (Ecclesiasticus) which reads: "All things are double, one against the other. He hath made nothing imperfect." Doubtless the author of Ecclesiasticus was familiar with the Kabbalistic doctrine, which is obscurely indicated in the text. "The Saturday Review," discussing Sir William Grove's lecture, observes: "No doubt in this case the originality is not so complete as in the other"-meaning the theory of the correlation of forces; and it launch of the Magicienne Sir William Pearce speaks of Hobbes and Lamarck and Darwin having foreshadowed the conception, but clearly has no suspicion that "antagonism" was a full-fledged doctrine in the East centuries before the beginning of the Christian

REFORMS IN SIBERIA.

Mr. George Kennan, whose articles in "The Century" have attracted attention throughout Europe, as well as in the United States, is disposed to question the statements recently made in these columns respecting the abolition of exile to Siberia. In a letter, portions of which we are permitted to copy, he remarks:

I think THE TRIBUNE is premature in announcing the abolition of exile to Siberia. The Russian Pris and Exile Department has had in preparation since last year a plan which proposes to make certain changes in the exile system, but at the date of my last advices from Russia this plan had not only not been adopted but had not even been discussed in the Council of State. I doubt very much myself whether it will be adopted. Such propositions to reform and remodel the exile system have been made again and again for almost a quarter of a century. Three su cessive commissions, one under the presidency of Count Sollugub, the second under Secret Councillor Frish and the third under Senator Grote, made reports and drew up plans having this end in view, but they accomplished nothing for the reason that the Government thought it could not afford to build new prisons in European Russia which the proposed reforms would necessitate. Even, however, if the present plan of the Prison and Exile Department should be adopted by the Council of State and reported favorably to the Czar, it would come far short of abolishing the exile system. It does not propose to touch exile by "administrative process," although by that process are sent to Siberia more than half of the total number of persons banished. It does not propose to touch penal servitude exile nor the exile political offenders. It deals merely with a comparatively limited class of common felons who have hitherto been sent to Siberia as compulsory colonists and whom it is now proposed to shut up in prisons in European Russia. The plan, if adopted, will reduce the total number of exiles sent to Siberia every year from 18,000 or 20,000 to 12,000 or 15,000, but will not relieve from exile the very classes which in justice ought to be relieved first, namely the politicals and the persons banished by village communes. The worst feature of the exile system from the point of view of justice and equity is banishment administrative process"-that is, without trial. This feature the system will retain even if the present plan of the Prison and Exile Department be adopted. These remarks of mine are based upon an abstract of the plan of reform published in "The Siberian Ga-

zette" of April 19. As THE TRIBUNE explicitly stated that the decrees for the abolition of Siberian exile had not been issued, and that the Minister of Finance had raised objections to the report of the Administrative Council of the Penitentiary Department, its announcement cannot be regarded as premature, albeit its reflections may have been more sanguine than the circumstances justified. "The London Spectator," from which its information was derived in good part, evidently has had access to a larger and more comprehensive plan of reform than the one to which Mr. Kennan refers. That journal describes the report of the Council as having been "proposed and virtually decided upon with the previous knowledge and affectionately and intelligently of Thoreau, yet tacit acquiescence of the Czar," and dismisses the Finance Minister's objections as "not of a character to prevent, if they may slightly delay, the adoption of the new policy." Council reported unanimously in favor of the total abolition of transportation to Siberia as

a judicial punishment, the abrogation the right of the rural and urban communes to decree perpetual banishment, and the substitution of confinement in fortresses or prisons without exception, in place of exile, as a means of punishing political offenders. These seem to be proposals of sufficient magnitude to warrant the conclusion that the whole system of transportation is to be abandoned, especially if the Czar, as 'The Spectator" asserts, has virtually approved of the reforms. The Finance Minister's objestions were based upon the outlay involved in the construction of new prisons, and were met with arguments grounded upon the great future economy that would be secured over the present extravagant and wasteful system of deportation from the provinces of the Empire. Objections and answers both point to a larger scheme of reform than the one to which Mr. Kennan refers. The report apparently recommends that abolition of transportation to Siberia shall be unqualified and

complete. Friends of progress throughout the world will unite in the hope that the Czar will not be influenced by reactionary advisers and dissuaded from accomplishing this stupendous reform. The construction of the Siberian railway, which is to be seriously undertaken, will be a crowning argument in favor of the abolition of the hideous system of exile. While it will cheapen the transportation of convicts and suspects, it will facilitate their escape and return. Moreover, this railway of 6.000 miles is designed primarily for the commercial development of the inhabitable districts of Northern Asia, and if it be carried to completion, a radical change in the character of the population will be inevitable. Siberia credit of originating it belongs to Mr. Herbert will cease to be the prison-house of the European Empire. It will become an outlying commercial empire of Asia.

> A COPIOUS AND VERSATILE MALEFACTOR. The growth of the Prohibition third party movement is seriously attributed to Mr. Blaine by a leading exponent of Mugwumpery. Of course. The Mugwump catechism contains these questions and answers:

Q.-Who brought death into the world and all

shameful fact that it had been removed from its place and hidden away by James G. Blaine.

Q.—Who smote the marble gods of Greece?

A.—James G. Blaine. He committed the outrage on his way home from firing the uninsured Ephesian dome.

Q.—What did the last Mayors of Pompeli and Herculaneum assert, in their auto-mortem state-

Herculaneum assert in their ante-mortem A .- They swore that neither Pompeii nor Herculaneum was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, but that both cities were shovelled under by James G. Blaine. They thought they could identify the shovel

tify the shovel.

Q.—Do you know what stands in the way of James G. Blaine being popular in the South?

A.—Yes. It is well known by all the detectives of that section that James G. Blaine single handed and alone put up the Charleston earthquake job, gave Memphis its worst sattack of yellow fever, and endeavored to dry up the Gulf Stream so as permanently to injute the Southern climate.

Q.—Can you fix the date of his cold-blooded raid on the Gulf Stream?

A.—It was not long after he introduced the potato bug into Kansas.

There is much more of this sort in the Mugwump catechism. No Mugwump, therefore, is going to be surprised at anything he may hear about James G. Blaine. Responsible for the growth of the third party movement, is he? Why, cert'nly.

General Sherman, having been convinced by his own signature that he received and acknowl-edged an invitation to the Memorial Day parade, apologetically remarks that his memory is not so good as it was twenty-five years ago. He may be consoled with the reflection that if his memory has become infirm, his grateful fellow-countrymen have not forgotten his magnificent services for the Union cause. Their memories are as vigorous and as faithful to-day as twenty-five years ago when the loyal North was resounding with his praises.

Why should the Democratic Convention worry itself about a platform? Let it instruct the Committee on Resolutions to follow Mr. (Reveland's example in his last message, and confine its outgivings to the single subject of the tariff. If one subject was enough for the Democratic President's message, isn't one plank sufficient for the Democratic party's platform?

A. C. Myers, a colonel in the Army of the United States before the war; an avowed traitor before the secession of either his native or adopted State, and before the inauguration of Lincoln; Quartermaster-General of the Confederate Army; an unreconstructed rebel until after the passage of the Mexican Pensions Act last year, and now a beneficiary of the Government he tried to destroy-this is the man in obedience to whose insolent demand that his pension certificate should be dated back more than a year before his disabilities were removed, Commissioner Black has set aside the law, his own previous decision and the deliberate verdict of the Board of Pension Appeals. The story is told in full in our Washington dispatches on an other page. The "Physical Wreck" will doubtless see to it that a copy of to-day's TRIBUNE is placed in the hands of every delegate at St. Louis. It ought to be worth a good many votes to "the soldiers' candidate' for the Vice-Presidency,

A writer for an English periodical furnishes Notes from a Prosperous Agricultural Country." He had to go abroad in order to collect those England under free-trade has become one of the least prosperous of agricultural countries. This is a fact which American farmers should keep steadily in mind during the next six months.

Mr. Grant Allen contributes to " The Fortnightly Review" a most entertaining and appreciative article on the Concord haunts of Emerson, Hawthorne and Thoreau. His enthusiasm is not hampered by English prejudices and associations, and he pays a glowing tribute to the village as the most interesting in the world, although it is in a country which impressed Mr. Arnold as perhaps Mr. Allen describes French's the least interesting. statue of the Minute Man as the most thoroughly satisfactory specimen of native art to be seen in America, expectancy and alertness making up " the very keynotes of the composition, which deserves to be looked at from every point of view and bears that crucial test of plastic art from all sides While the rhetoric of this tribute is equally." somewhat confused, his sincerity and heartiness are not to be questioned. Mr. Allen speaks most considers himself at liberty to take the part of candid friend and analyze his character and motives with merciless severity. "Even when he was looking closest at nature," he remarks, " the Concord transcendentalist never for a moment forgot that Henry D. Thoreau, of Massachusetts, was the person who was looking at her." candid friend is perhaps rather more offensive in literature than he is in politics. Admirers of Thoreau and lovers of the New-England centre of light and leading" will forgive Mr. Allen, however, his stark naked candor out of consideration for the warmth and enthusiasm with which he describes Concord and its manifold associations. \_\_\_\_

## PERSONAL

The Paris "Figaro" of May 17 makes the following mention of the quiet dinner party given on the 16th in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Blaine by the Count and Countess Kessler: "Among the guests were Prince Reland Lonaparte, Mr. Austin Corbin and his daughter, Mme. Champollion; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hooper, Miss Hooper, and Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Clarke. Ow-ing to Madame Champollion's being in mourning the entertainment was of a strictly private character.<sup>3</sup>

Speaking of Miss Julia Neilson, whom Mr. W. S. Gilbert recently brought out in his famous mytho-logical comedy, "The London Globe" says that there has never been a handsomer "Galatea," scarcely a more graceful one, not one whose tones were pleas-anter to listen to, and not more than one or two whose exhibition of ingenuousness and sensibility was more acceptable.

Mr. A. W. Pinero, says "The Star v of London, is very fond of seeing cricket matches, and may often be observed at Lord's in the course of the season; sometimes dressed in ordinary black coat and high hat and on other days, when the summer sun is fiercely raging, bedecked in dazzling white raiment, with headdress of a like unconventional kind. The dramatist dress of a like unconventional kind. The dramatist thus takes his pleasure of an afternoon in watching the noble game, of which he may fairly be called a good judge, and in studying his fellow-spectators, some of whose idiosyncrasies may possibly reappear on the stage in one or other of Mr. Pinero's comic characters. Mr. Andrew Lang is, of course, the most accomplished man of letters in whom a fine "late cut" or a splendid "breaking" ball awakens something like enthuslasm.

Before Mr. Parnell entered politics, according to a writer in "The St. James's Gazette," he was pretty well known in the commendable character of a cricketer. He was captain of the Wicklow Eleven, and in thos days a very ardent cricketer. We considered him illempered and a little hard in his conduct of that pas-For example, when the next bat was not up to time, Mr. Parnell, as captain of the fielders, used to claim a wicket. Of course he was within his right in doing so; but his doing it was anything but relished in a country where the game is never played on the assumption that this rule will be enforced. In order win a victory he did not hesitate to take advantage of the strict letter of the law. There is an anecdote still told of his cricketing days which strongly illustrates the native stubbornness and self-will character. A match was arranged between the Wickcharacter. A match was arranged between the Wicklow team and an eleven of the Phoenix club, to be
played on the ground of the latter in the Phoenix Park.
Mr. Parnell's men, with great trouble and inconvenience, many of them having to take long drives
in the early morning, assembled on the ground. A
dispute occurred between Mr. Parnell and the captain
of the Phoenix team. The Wickfow men wished their
own captain to give in and let the match proceed.
Mr. Parnell was stubborn, and rather than give up his
point marched his growling eleven back. That must
have been a pleasant party so returning without their
expected day's amusement; but the captain did not
care.

The death is recorded of Olaf Svendsen, a Nor-

at the recent General Assembly, will deliver the com-mencement oration at Lafayette College on June 28.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A French engineer, M. J. P. Affbert, has recently invented an improved key which simplifies and renders lasting the tuning of stringed instruments. The violoncellists of the Grand Opera at Paris have had them adapted to their instruments, and Pleyel, the piano maker, has purchased the right to use them in

his planos, While digging under the ruins of a church in Brook-lyn, workmen found a water color of the original church structure that was burned many years ago. Mrs. Knomuch thinks the water in the color must have protected the picture from the flames. And some such explanation seems to be necessary.—Nos-ristown Herald.

A subscriber wants to know how it is that under the Allen Contract Labor law a clergyman is barred out, while a \$10,000 cook is allowed to land. That is an easy one. A cook with those figures before his name is not a laborer; he is an artist. It is only five. iollar-a-week cooks who work

A magazine recently started is called "Woman," Will salesiadies patronize a publication bearing such a title?—(Drake's Magazine.

All the policemen of Kansas City are church mem-bers, two of them are elders and several of them are

The Question of the Day.—Mrs. Wistful—What happy people you are, to have six nice daughters; What resources for your old age!

Mr. Quiverful—Yes, resources enough. But the difficulty nowadays consists in husbanding one's resources!—(London Punch.

On Broadway.-First New-Yorker-See those two Englishmen crossing the street; wonder who they are! Second New-Yorker-Don't know; but judging from the way they are dressed, they must be either noblemen or hostlers.

Speaking of the latest superstition, it is said that when President Cleveland sees a red-headed horse, he always finds a White House near, or somehow that way.—(Drake's Magazine. The weather in May was like the present Demo-

eratic Administration; it was so theroughly English. you know.

To "Anxious Inquirer": The difference between "The New-York Evening Post" and "The New-York Times" in the matter of political doctrine is just this: "The Evening Post" is a Demowump organ, while "The Times" is a Mugocrat organ.—(Philadelphia It is estimated that the girl who dances eighteen waltzes travels about fourteen miles; and yet the

same girl will get very tired if she walks five blocks. same girl will get very tired it she wars we block.

"Good evening, Mrs. Gobrightly; how did you like
the candidate last Sunday?"

"Oh. pretty well, Deacon Whittaker; he gave us a
splendid sermon and I guess he is a real good man,
but he is too careless in his habits to suit me."

"Why, what makes you think so!"

"Oh. I noticed when he came out of the pastor's
room that the knees of his trousers were covered with
dust."—(Springfield Union.

A gentleman in Philadelphia has collected a million cancelled postage stamps. It took him five years, eight months and two days to do it, and his only object was to occupy his spare time.

Studies in Natural History.—Mamma—Dot, keep away from that cat; it will scratch you. Don't you see how angrily it is swinging its tail? Let the cas alone and play with the dog.

Little Dot—But doggie is wagging his tail, too.—
(Omaha World.

When you hear a man on the street bawling out "Ear yar resh s'rawbres ten sen squor," don't jump to the conclusion that he is indulging in Volapuk; he only trying to sell strawberries in choice venders' English

A Japanese student at Vale College bears the euphonious name of Shinklehi Shinklehi Shigert. Mr. Shigerd may not be a twin, but a portion of his appellation is what a printer would call a doublet.—(Norselection of the college of th The Anti-Travelling Surday League of this country

has a membership of 6,000.

"The rhetoric of Aunt Kezlah," writes "A. M. R. a" was peculiar. She said, 'We are going to carpet the oils of our church and pay for it by superscription." Uncle Jabez was very literal. I repeated an anecdote to him where a member rose and said, 'Mr. Speaker, that will do better in "thorio" than in praetice.' I guess you mean "theory," don't you, now! said he." These instances somehow remind the Listener of the case of a bright young lady who was asked the other

day:
"Are you learned in botany, Miss C——?"
"Botany?" she exclaimed. "Mercy! I don't know a cryptogram from a polycarp!"—(Boston Trans

#### GOSSIP ABOUT THE PRESIDENCY. A GOOD WORD FOR PHELPS.

From The Boston Herald.

Suppose Mr. Blaine should see fit to east his considerable influence in favor of the nomination of Mr. William Walter Phelps for the Presidency, and that by-and-bye Mr. Phelps should loom up as a dark horse at Chicago. Mr. Phelps is a very rich man, and he could probably carry his own doubtful or Democratic State. He is an able man, with accomplishments in culture such as but few of our recent Presidents have had.

HOW BLAINE WILL "DICTATE." From The Norwich Bulletin.

From The Norwich Builetin.

No doubt the ultimate disposition of the Blaine strength will go far toward determining the nomination, but to say that Mr. Blaine will "dictate" it is doing him injustice. Mr. Blaine assumes no arrogane or dictatorial attitude. His letters show that he desires that the utmost freedom of choice shall be given the party. The situation, not Mr. Blaine, will dictate the nomination, and the situation will dictate the nomination, and the situation will dictate that Mr. Blaine stands for shall be the Republican nominee.

AFTER BLAINE, DEPEW OR GRESHAM.

From The Binghamton Republican. If Mr. Depew were a candidate for the Chicago nomination he would be the first choice of New-York, now that the Blaine conundrum is settled. Next to Mr. Depew, Judge Gresham is unmistakably in the lead is this State.

THE COUNTRY SAFE UNDER SHERMAN. From The Minneapolis Tribune

Among the candidates for the Presidential nomina-lon, John Sherman is unquestionably regarded as he safest by a great majority of the people whether depublicans or Democrats. Business men would ook upon his manguration as President with a feeling of confidence and security, and everybody regardless of party affiliation would admit that with John Sher-nan in the Presidential chair the country would not be committed to a dangerous, ill-advised, un-American solicy.

ALGER STEADILY GAINING IN POPULARITY. From The Rochester Herald.

From The Rochester Herald.

"The Herald" has been impressed by and has enseveral occasions noted the great popularity of exGovernor Alger, of Michigan. The opinion seems to be a growing one that he would be an exceedingly available man for the first place on their ticket. He is popular with the soldiers, having a fine war record, popular with the masses on account of his gental spirit and generosity, and popular with the workingmen, who for various reasons, so far as they have become acquainted with him, regard him as a special friend of their order.

NEW-YORK DELEGATES SOMEWHAT DIVIDED. From The Syracuse Journal.

From The Syracuse Journal.

There were fifty of the seventy-two votes that did not favor him as a first choice; and yet, with the changed situation of to-day, Mr. Depew may secure the full vote of the State. Sherman and Gresham have a positive strength in the delegation, and probably other candidates are favored by some of the delegates. It will be well for New-York to act on full consultation, and having come to a conglusion as to what is best for the party and the country, the voice of this state will have a commanding influence in the National council.

HOW SHERMAN WOULD TREAT BLAINE MEN. From The Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

One of the arguments against Mr. Sherman has been that he has been so long in public life that he has established friendships that cannot be ignored, and that this would exclude Mr. Blaine's friends from rethat this would exclude Mr. Blaine's friends from re-wards they have a right to expect, or for which they hoped. . . . With his experience in politics, it may be accepted with absolute faith that the friends of Mr. Blaine will be as fairly considered as just men have a right to expect. That Mr. Sherman will be, consulted by them before the convention meets is very certain. To argue otherwise would be to deny to the confidential associates of Mr. Blaine ordinary po-litical associate. litical sagacity.

IS IT ANY OBJECTION TO MR. DEPEW 1 From The Hartford Courant.

From The Hartford Courant.

Chauncey M. Depew, with his usual frankness, explains why he isn't in the field. He is a railroad man, there'is a prejudice against railroad men, and he doesn't want his party to run the risk of stirring up that prejudice by nominating him. That's just like the doctor. He is far too loyal a Republican to put the gratification of personal ambition before the success of his party. He would make a most creditable candidate and a most admirable President, and there are hosts of Republicans on this edge of the continent who would ask nothing better in this cancant was than a chance to vote for him; but of course the objection to which he has himself called attention is one to be considered.

WON'T GIVE HIM UP.

The death is recorded of Olaf Svendsen, a Norweglan flute-player, who for many years ranked close to the head of the profession in London.

Senator Hawley will be the Fourth of July orator at Philadelphia.

When he first came forward, under Mr. Butt's patronage, as candidate for Parliament, Mr. Parnell was warmly recommended to the public by the parish priest of Avondale, who wrote: "Mr. Parnell, though a young man, has much talent and much practical acquaintance with country life. Though he is the youngest in his bench of magistrates, his opinion is much respected, and when he is not sitting difficult cases are frequently put off until he can attend."

The Rev. Dr. Simon J. McPherson, of Chicago, whose brilliant plea for advanced education in the Presbyterian ministry; gave him special prominence